of other consumer items, exchange rate changes do effect the prices of commodities which are import intensive. However, the producers can, to some extent absorb part of the import cost without changing the prices.

Outstanding Dues

1273. SHRI JOY NADUKKARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outstanding amount to be recovered by nationalised banks from loans below rupees one lakh given by them;

(b) the number of defaulters;

(c) what is the outstanding amount to be recovered from loans of rupees 50 lakhs;

(d) the number of such defaulters; and

(e) the State-wise statement of such defaulters and dues outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. DEBIPROSAD PAL): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Nationals Convicted for Drug Trafficking

1274. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise number of apprehended foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking during the last three years;

(b) what is the State-wise number of foreign nationals convicted for drug trafficking during the same period; and

(c) whether Government have deported the foreign nationals having completed their term of imprisonment, if so, the number of such deportees during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) As per available information, a Statement showing State-wise number of foreign nationals arrested under NDPS Act during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The total number of persons convicted in various States during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

No separate statistics regarding foreign nationals convicted in various States are maintained.

(c) The powers to deport foreigners from India have been delegated to the State Governments/UTs. No such data is maintained centrally.

Statement-I

States/Uts	1993	1994	1995 (Provisional)
ANDHRA PRADESH	7	—	—
ANDAMAN & NIKOBAR	—	1	—
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4	—	—
ASSAM	3	6	—
BIHAR	2	—	—
CHANDIGARH	4	3	3
DADAR NAGAR HAVELI	—	—	—
DELHI	7	24	11

1	2	3	4
GOA	10	9	5
GUJARAT	2	5	11
HARYANA	2	—	—
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5	—	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR	—	—	2
KARNATAKA	—	—	—
KERLA	—	—	1
LAKSHDWEEP	—	—	—
MADHYA PRADESH	2	2	—
MAHARASHTRA	34	40	56
MANIPUR	—	—	—
MEGHALAYA	—	—	—
MIZORAM	4	2	1
NAGALAND	—	—	—
ORISSA	—	—	—
PONDICHERRY	—	—	2
PUNJAB	1	1	1
RAJASTHAN	8	8	1
SIKKIM	—	—	—
TAMIL NADU	34	28	9
TRIPURA	—	—	—
UTTAR PRADESH	14	2	6
WEST BENGAL	1	5	14
DAMAN & DIU	—	—	—
TOTAL	144	136	125

Statement-II

States/Uts	1993	1994	1995 (Provisional)
ANDHRA PRADESH	—	—	—
ANDAMAN & NIKOBAR	4	—	—
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	—	—	—
ASSAM	—	9	—
BIHAR	3	—	—
CHANDIGARH	21	3	—
DADAR NAGAR HAVELI	—	—	—
DELHI	196	163	327
GOA	3	4	—
GUJARAT	3	14	—
HARYANA	7	8	686
HIMACHAL PRADESH	—	1	—
JAMMU & KASHMIR	—	—	7
KARNATAKA	2	—	—
KERLA	149	96	58
LAKSHDWEEP	—	—	—
MADHYA PRADESH	—	1	—

1	2	3	4
MAHARASHTRA	183	100	75
MANIPUR	—	2	—
MEGHALAYA	—	—	—
MIZORAM	2	3	—
NAGALAND	192	5	—
ORISSA	—	—	—
PONDICHERRY	5	—	—
PUNJAB	43	78	150
RAJASTHAN	8	28	—
SIKKIM	—	—	—
TAMIl NADU	444	470	584
TRIPURA	—	—	—
UTTAR PRADESH	223	260	569
WEST BENGAL	—	—	—
DAMAN & DIU	—	—	—
TOTAL	1488	1245	2456

India's Performance on PSU Reforms

1275. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minster of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'Observer' New Delhi of October 9. 1995 under the caption "India's performance on PSU reforms dismal".

(b) if so, what are the findings of the World Bank study relating to PSUs in India's whose performance on reforms has been considered dismal and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what remedial steps Government have taken or propose to take to improve the performance of PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. DEBI-PROSAD PAL): (a) and (b) In a recent World Bank policy research report entitled "Bureaucrats in Business", a study has been made of the reform of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) based on a sample of 12 countries *viz.* Chile, Egypt, Ghana, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Turkey, China, the Czech Republic and Poland. The data utilised for the study primarily pertained to 1980s. The study has placed India among the less seccessful performers in terms of reforming the public sector, alongwith some other countries. Some general conclusions drawn in the Report which would also apply to India are given below.

The study shown that large and inefficient SOEs are costing developing countries dearly especially the poorest among them. Yet reform is possible and offers potentially large benefits including more goods and services of bettter quality at lower prices, increased availability of resources for health, education and other social expenditure and improved fiscal stability all of which can contribute to more rapid economic growth. It has, however, been recognised that reform of SOEs is not easy and often entails political costs. Political obstacles are the main reason for the little headaway in SOE reform in the last decade.

(c) The remedial steps taken by the Government for improvement of the performance of PSUs are spelt out in the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1991. The other remedial steps taken by the Government to improve the performance